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The Immunity of Private Property from Capture at Sea. By HAROLD SCOTT QUIGLEY, Ph.D. (Madison, Wisconsin. 1918. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Economic and Political Science Series, Vol. IX, No. 2. Pp. 200.)

Dr. Quigley realizes that capture of enemy property cannot be separated from other factors involved in a "system for the control of enemy trade" (p. 191), hence does not hesitate to give attention to contraband, continuous voyage, visit and search, destruction, war zones and, to a less degree, blockade. The synthesis of relevant treaty provisions since the 15th century, frequently quoted at length, is among the most valuable features of the book. The evidence shown of steady progress toward acceptance of first, the Dutch rule, and then the rule of the Declaration of Paris, as opposed to the original rule of the *Consolato del Mare*, well illustrates the value of treaties as sources of international law, while the query "whether the Declaration of Paris did not grant a degree of immunity greater than the spirit and conditions of the period justified" (p. 191), shows their limitations as sources of general law. In the chapter on the opinions of text writers (iv), the interplay of principle and national policy in the formation of law is brought out.

The summary of belligerent practices during the present war seems to bear out the author's conclusion that "the movement for the immunity of all private property from capture at sea can not be expected to raise the superstructure of legal limitation until the foundation shall have been strengthened" (p. 178). L. A. A. Jones would be more recognizable as L. A. Atherley-Jones; the Swiss-British publicist Oppenheim, should not be classed as a German (pp. 85, 91); and the omission of the Naval War College, *International Law Situations*, from the bibliography is surprising, but in the main the work is accurate and complete.

QUINCY WRIGHT.

Harvard University.

A Century of Negro Migration. By CARTER GODWIN WOODSON. (Washington: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. 1918. Pp. 192.)

Dr. Josiah Strong once said to the writer of this review: "The greatest problem in America today is the problem of how one race can live

within the heart of another race, both races live in peace, and out of the two races build one nation."

This book by Dr. Woodson is not an attempt to answer that question, but rather to show the migrations of the one race within the heart of the other and what results have followed each migration. Many signs pointed to the abandonment of slavery, at the opening of the nineteenth century. The invention of the cotton gin, however, changed the economic aspect of the modern world and riveted more firmly than before the shackles of bondage for the black man. Now we follow that renewed struggle for freedom. Quakers and Mountain Whites gave great assistance to escaping negroes. The many attempts at colonization are rehearsed. A strange tale it is. The close of the Civil War found thousands of negroes congested in the camps. What to do with them was a problem to tax the wisest. Slowly there emerged those relief societies whose names remain today in veneration. With the great settling down after the war, conditions became unbearable, especially for the more enlightened negroes, so gradually "the talented tenth" moved north or west leaving an almost hopeless condition for those who must remain.

But the greatest migration of all has taken place during our world war. Dr. Woodson presents two reasons for the movement. The first and fundamental one is that of the ill-treatment of the negro in the South. The second is that of improved economic conditions for him in the North. This great movement is fraught with much danger for both races. The author fears that new frictions will lead to new prejudices in the North so that ill-treatment of the negro will become national. His only hope is that sufficient numbers of blacks will congregate in the great centers to become an economic and political power.

But he trusts they will not be unwisely led to believe their only hope lies in sending black men to Congress. He advises that they center on the best men of any color or party, seeking to obliterate racial lines.

Dr. Woodson evidently cherishes the hope that the South will waken to the fact that the negro holds its economic future in his hands, and will thus be constrained to accord a just treatment for the sake of self-preservation. He feels that the present migration will eventually equalize the strain in both North and South, and that the negro will ere long secure his rights and his proper recognition by maintaining the balance of economic power which shall be his.

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